

Mohave County Miner.

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MINING NEWS.

Several tons of gold ore from the Goodhope mine, brought to the sampling works last week, brought its owner, 130¢ per ton.—*Journal Miner.*

From the Golden Gate mill at Marcur, Ind., last week was received at Salt Lake City one consignment of auriferous sand, weighing 6000 pounds, and calculated to be worth 20¢ per pound.

The following mines have recently been denounced in the State of Sonora: El Santa Lucia, an old silver mine near Hermosillo; Guadalupe, gold and silver, near Tepic; Santa Matilde, gold and silver, near Matape; Francisca, gold and silver, near Saguipie; McKinley, old gold and silver mine, near Basochuca; San Francisco, silver, near Cumuripa; Santa Gertrudis, silver, near Buenavista, and San Rafael, silver, 16 kilometers west of Morena station, on the Sonora railroad.

The Prescott Courier tells of a discovery made near Montezuma Wells by Gus Williams formerly of Tombstone and well known here. The discovery consists of blanket-like deposits of a peculiar clay, which he believes the prehistoric people of Arizona used in the manufacture of the pottery which is now discovered in ancient tombs and mines. Upon exposure to the air this clay becomes as hard as stone, but quickly dissolves in water. It glitters with mica. It is not apparently affected if subjected to a white heat.

H. W. Blaisdell has taken hold of the King of Arizona mine, and will make an effort to secure water at the mine. If he fails in this, he will place a pumping plant on the Colorado river and a pipe line to the mine, a distance of nearly forty miles. Mr. Blaisdell is a thorough mining man, and he will no doubt make a success of his undertaking. He believes that the King of Arizona is one of the greatest gold mines in the southwest, and he proposes to make it a leading producer. Mr. Blaisdell will be assisted by Col. Eben Randolph, the principal owner of the mine, in this important venture.—*Tucson Citizen.*

The Tombstone Prospector says that some good news comes from the Black Diamond group in the Dragon to the effect that the contractors who are doing some 200 feet of work report striking in the main workings a rich body of sulphide copper ore. The extent of the new find is not yet demonstrated but 20 feet of the ore is opened up and there being no sign of wells would indicate that a large body has been encountered. The strike is regarded as one of much importance as it will further demonstrate that the copper belt of the Dragon range, in which the Black Diamond is centrally located, possesses unlimited wealth in copper.

One of the most important mining deals made in this section for a number of years is the sale of Dave J. Conte's Ranchita mine at Banner to the Colorado and California Development Company for 150,000\$, news of which leaked out Monday, although efforts were made to keep the matter quiet until some minor details had been settled. The sale was consummated by John Forward, Jr., and F. W. Stearns. The head of the company which bought the mine is Gail Borden, the New York condensed milk manufacturer. It is understood that the greater part of the purchase price was paid in cash. Mr. Borden is at present at Banner with several experts, and is making arrangements to work the mine on a large scale. Twenty men have already been put to work, and more will be added. A new mill will be erected, and altogether, over 25,000\$ will be spent in improvements. A Mr. Quigley will be

manager and superintendent of the property.—*San Diego Union.*

A strike which promises to be a sensational one has been made at the Oriole mine at Old San Domingo. San Domingo lies about eight miles east of Wickenburg. The Oriole was located about a year ago by the Arlath Gold Mining Company, made up chiefly of Indianapolis capitalists, with F. C. White as superintendent. The Oriole is by no means a new property. It was known many years ago as the San Domingo mine and was profitable, but superficially worked by Mexicans who took out several thousand dollars in a short time, reducing the ore by the crude arrastra process. When they had worked everything in sight they abandoned the property.

The Arlath Gold Mining Company has sunk a shaft to a depth of 100 feet and has done a great deal of drifting. There are now about eight hundred tons of ore on the dump. The new strike was made in the west drift, disclosing a vein 2 feet wide, assaying more than 300\$ a ton. Mining men who have visited the Oriole since the strike was made say they believe it will equal in importance the Crowned King discovery. Machinery for a 5 stamp mill is now on the way to the mine.—*Arizona Republican.*

We have been shown over four ounces of placer gold taken from a dry gulch less than two miles from Prescott, that was washed out in six days by two men. It is the report of the parties interested to not make known the location at present, as they believe the lead which produced the gold is a blind one, and they desire to prospect the section they are in freely and reap any reward by themselves. In connection with the theory of blind leads existing near where places have yielded bounteously, there are many versions for and against. Many years ago a \$50 nugget of gold was picked up in Slaughter House gulch, a mile east of Prescott, and, notwithstanding vigorous prospecting, up to the present time nothing has been run onto in the line of a ledge. In the Santa Maria country, also, in the early days, the Mexican placer yielded over \$40,000, but as yet no ledge has been uncovered, although hundreds of prospectors have gone to that section. Rich Hill, on the surface of which over half a million in gold has been picked up does not support any rich leads, although it is confidently said now that the Johnson mine which is being extensively opened up in tunnels that cut through this mountain is showing up well, and the belief prevails that a strong lead exists or else a fabulously rich deposit lives under the mountain. Considerable interest is manifested among the mining fraternity over the work now going on in this particular property, as the undertaking is a gigantic and expensive one and having the support of a true future vein to back up the undertaking, the solution of the problem is earnestly awaited. If the Johnson mine, on the completion of the work now outlined, should verify the belief that the gold of Rich Hill on the surface came originally from a blind lead hidden below, that immediate locality as well as many other placer deposits near Prescott will startle the world in mineral riches, bring in the willing capitalists by the hundred, and give to this industry such an impetus that will place the country in mining development and profitable ahead of anything in mining annals.—*Journal Miner.*

The De Lamar, Nevada, property has a marvelous history in its progress from a prospect, when purchased by Captain De Lamar, up to the present time. Millions of pounds of machinery, building material, piping, etc., had to be hauled from the railway at Milford, 160 miles, for the purpose of putting in the mill, having a present capacity of 350 to 400 tons a day;

for the putting in of several pumping stations and pipe lines from 10 to 30 or more miles each; hoisting machinery for the mine, and all that vast aggregation of materials requisite for putting in such great mining and milling plants, water systems, etc., as it now stands and is classed as one of the best in the country. Then the question of fuel has added great expense to the plant, and this is, along with other items, a constant source of heavy expense.—*Western Mining World.*

C. M. Gorin is in from his Hidden Treasure mine, located six miles from Bumblebee. He yesterday delivered at the sampler five tons of ore from this mine, valued at 100\$ a ton. He has made shipments of ore from this mine which averages 250\$ gold per ton. There is plenty of high grade ore now in sight in the mine. From a new shaft, 30 feet deep, some of the handsomest specimens of free gold quartz ever seen in this section have been taken. The mine has paid from the grass roots down. The mine is developed by a 90 and a thirty foot shaft, a crosscut of 20 feet, a drift of 40 feet and a drift of 45 feet, the latter connecting the two shafts.—*Courier.*

Capt. Walker and Capt. Hanson, well known miners whose extensive explorations in prospecting for the precious metals have familiarized them with a large scope of country between the Rockies and the Pacific ocean, finally came into possession of the Elie Plom and Samson group of mines, twelve miles west of Crittenden. They have just effected a sale of property to a prominent business man of this city, and Captain Hanson will superintend the operation of the mine, preparations for which are to commence this week. The property, it is said, promises to prove a bonanza as the bodies are large and the ore of a fair grade.

Canadians Investing.

Reports from Toronto, Can., are that residents of that city and other cities in Canada are largely investing in mining properties in Washington and British Columbia. The profits made in the sale of the Roi mine and the dividends declared by the Republic mine have stirred them up, and the result is that Canadian capital is flowing into those northern sections. A late dispatch from Toronto says: "Recently there has been a strong effort on the part of local investors to secure blocks of the stock of the Republic Company. The effort has not been attended by much success as far as large blocks are concerned, but persistent inquiry and orders have resulted in the securing of several small blocks of the stock at prices around 3\$. There is no doubt that this market would readily absorb several hundred thousand shares at prices in that vicinity. The fame of that great mine has spread until every one here who is interested in mines knows that the Republic is a dividend payer with a bright future, and it is the dividend paying stock that the Toronto investor prefers even if he has to pay well for it. Evidence of this preference for dividend payers is found in the present quotations for Cariboo and War Eagle, the former at 170\$ and the latter at 348\$."—*Los Angeles Review.*

How Riches Take Wings.

The sensational failure of a man who not long ago was supposed to have cleared 2,000,000\$ out of a single deal recalls to mind several other similar colossal commercial catastrophes.

One of the most dramatic, if not actually one of the largest so far as the liabilities were concerned, was that of Baron Albert Grant of "Emma mine" notoriety. Grant was the uncrowned king of the financial world of his day and generation. He made millions almost as deftly as the late Barney Barnato, and he spent them right royally. He bought Leicester Square and presented it, a free gift, to the people of London. He gave a dinner to nearly a thousand city magnates at a cost which was popularly reputed at the time to have exceeded a hundred guineas a head, and which, in any event, undoubtedly established a record in extravagant dinner giving which has yet to be beaten. And he started out to build a palace in Kensington

which should "knock the spots off" all other private residences, past, present or to come. Everything was got up regardless of expense. The ball-room walls were inset with panels of pink Italian marble costing 800 guineas apiece. In the entrance hall were four pillars of porphyry worth 4,000\$. The building was scarcely finished when the crash came, and it remained for long a brick and mortar white elephant on the hands of the trustees in bankruptcy. Eventually most of the interior fittings and decorations were disposed of piecemeal, the grand staircase, which had cost to build some 40,000\$, being acquired by the representatives of the late M. N. Tussaud for a trifle over one fourth of that sum. It now forms the main approach to the upper and principal suite of rooms of the new exhibition building in the Marblebone road.

Of colossal as distinguished from sensational failure, none has occasioned more widespread ruin than that of the great bill-discounting house of Overend, Gurney & Co. This took place on May 11, 1896, a day known ever afterward throughout the mercantile world by the significant appellation of "Black Friday." The suspension was announced at 10 in the morning and at 10:30 the Bank of England raised its rate of discount to 9 per cent. An hour later the English Joint Stock bank and its thirty branches closed their doors. Next was announced the failure of Messrs. Peto & Bets, with liabilities estimated at over 4,000,000\$; and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon more than forty firms had gone under, including the Imperial, Mercantile Credit Association and the Consolidation Discount company, with capitals of 5,000,000\$ and 1,000,000\$ respectively. The panic was terrible, and for months afterward there occurred from time to time other great failures directly attributable to that unparalleled financial cataclysm.

One of the most distressing features of these commercial debacles is that it is largely the innocent who are involved and ruined. In thousands of homes to-day women and children are suffering for the criminal recklessness of Jabez Balfour. The failure of the City of Glasgow bank, again, caused widespread and acute distress among the unfortunate shareholders.

It is satisfactory to note that, while there have been several English failures that have run into eight figures, we by no means hold a record in "big bankruptcies." America has beaten us several times within the last dozen years or so; as has also France, on at least two occasions. The world's record, however, rests with Egypt, whose late ruler, Ismail Pasha, failed in 1876, with personal debts exceeding 91,000,000\$. No other single individual has ever approached anywhere near to this figure. Probably no one ever will. Financiers and merchants are no longer, in these latter degenerate days, so confiding as they once were.—*London Mail.*

The Capacity of the Albermarle Plant to Be Doubled and Run By Electricity.

J. A. Coram, president of the Cochiti Gold Mining Company, accompanied by a Mr. White, a multi-millionaire of Lowell, Mass., spent three days in camp during the week, departing today for the east. Mr. White, who purchased Cochiti Gold Mining Company stock without seeing the property, is highly pleased with his investment and says the Albermarle mine far exceeds in value his fondest hopes. Mr. Coram states that work will be commenced at once on the erection of buildings for the purpose of enlarging the company's plant to double its present capacity. When the buildings are completed and additional machinery in place the mill will have facilities for treating 250 tons per day. Mr. Coram also stated that it is the intention of the company to at once commence the erection of a large electric plant either at Madrid, where fuel can be produced at small cost, or at the Rio Grande, where water power can be used. This plant will be for the purpose of generating power will be transmitted to the Albermarle by wire, and the big mill will then be run by electricity. Power will also be rented to other mills that may be erected

in the district. This move on the part of the company has become necessary on account of the ever increasing cost of fuel at the mill. It is also the intention of the company to at once push development work on other properties owned by them, and we predict that the Cochiti will be a veritable bee hive this spring.—*Bland Herald.*

One of the Biggest Irrigating Schemes On Record.

A tremendous task is to be undertaken by the English in Egypt—nothing less than the creation, for purposes of irrigation, of a reservoir having two or three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva.

Engineering skill is to rearrange nature's surface on the Egyptian frontier, and pond back into Nubia a body of water 140 miles long, crossing the tropic of Cancer, and extending southward nearly to Koro-koro—a goodly sweep in the journey to Abu-Simbel and Wady Halfa—by means of a great dam across the Nile at Assuan. The pyramids and the sphinx have borne testimony through the centuries to the grandeur and power of execution which dwelt within the Nile valley; and what more fitting now than that the same valley be the theater of a gigantic engineering exploit, and cions perhaps, but certain of success, and ministering to man's necessity rather than to his vanity?

As a building achievement, the scheme is on a scale worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh. To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with scientific precision, so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will, is a stupendous undertaking. But the engineers claim that their plans can be carried out to the letter; they have estimated the exact cost of the dam, computed almost to the gallon the volume of water that will be imprisoned, and figured the necessary resistance to be provided at every point of the masonry. In Cairo, the experts of the ministers of public works and finance, likewise, have calculated to a nicety the sum from taxation that will come into the public treasury through the country's augmented productivity.

Subordinate to the great dam, a smaller one, not unlike the barrage at the apex of the delta, ten miles to the north of Cairo, is to be made at Assiut. Its functions will be to give a sufficient head to the river to force the water into the system of irrigation canals that vein hundreds of thousands of acres between Assiut and Cairo. The completion of the Cairo barrage (it was begun by Mehemet Ali Pasha, from the plans of a French engineer, but not made effective until England took the country in hand) so developed cotton culture as to add to the public revenue of the country at least 10,000,000\$ annually. I may safely be concluded that the Assuan reservoir is but one of a series which will in time be constructed southward to the Victoria Nyanza. The re-establishment of Khedival authority at Khartoum will determine this.—*San Diego Union.*

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Ora Plata or Mariposa mines, nor the owners thereof, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the lessees thereon in working said mines. Kingman, March 3, 1897. J. W. GERRITT.

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